BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1854.....NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do. do.	5 00
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Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	20 00

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Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. G. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C. Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES T. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854 -34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,

RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE
EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.

WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY on the night of the 12th inst., from the subscriber, near Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, a negro man named SANDES—about thirty years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; rather stout built: copper colored; had large whiskers, when he left, but may have since taken them off; had a scar on his left leg, just above the ancle. He was purchased of Mr. John Slocumb, of Wayne county, near Goldsboro', and will probably make his way to, or be found lurking about that place, as he has a wife at Mr. Samuel Smith's, in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or for his lodgment in any Jail so he can get him.
JOHN COLEY.
Columbus co, July 21st, 1854 46 tf

$75 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Curles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 854—36 tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also. Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. D. CLARK, JR. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shranken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment south of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

General Notices.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 hhds Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades,
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &c., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by B. F GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21. 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. BUNN,
JOHN J. BLANFY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160 3t

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54 —37-12m West Troy, Albany Co, N. Y.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

CAROLINA HOTEL,
BROWN & VINCENT, Proprietors.
The Largest, most pleasantly situated Hotel in the City of Wilmington, corner of Market and Second streets, only a short distance from the Car Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE traveling public are respectfully notified that the CAROLINA HOTEL, having changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, which makes it the most desirable House in town.
The Proprietors are confident that they can give general satisfaction, and no exertions will be spared, on their part, to render the stay of their guests agreeable.
The Table will be supplied with the choicest articles, selected from this and the adjacent Markets, by one of the best of Caterers.
The BAR is furnished with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, selected expressly for the Hotel.
Passengers by the Cars and Boats will find their two Omnibusses in attendance on their arrival.
July 21st. 1854 46-4t

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side.*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principles, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c, &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd—wft

NOW RECEIVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 hhds Mess Pork;
10 hhds Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

LAST CALL.

IT is very desirable to settle up the few remaining accounts due me *this day*—all those interested will please give the matter their personal attention and very much oblige
C MYERS.
July 21] Hat Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18th, 1854 39-t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weighman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed. Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM H LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case: if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds. I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 passpoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE: New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-tuw-41-6m

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the session. No abatement of tuition fees will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal. WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, June 2, 1854. 39-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION being desirous of establishing one or more Primary Schools of high order within the bounds.
Therefore, all who may feel an interest in the location of these schools, will please address Benj. Oliver, Mount Olive, Wayne county, who will give particulars.
CHAS. D. ELLIS, Secretary.
June 2d, 1854 39-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-12tf—16-1y

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Duplin county, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, aged about 22 years spare built, black complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Jackson May, of Nash county, N. C. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Kenansville, N. C., July 24th, 1854 47-tf

TO THE LADIES.

KAHNWEILER & BRO., respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington, and the adjoining country, and their numerous customers, that they are selling off their Summer Stock at reduced prices, so as to make room for their LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS imported by themselves direct from the Manufacturing places in Europe. Persons that are in want of goods, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be offered to close their Summer Stock.
Also, in addition to their large stock of Fancy Dress and Staple Goods, you will find a good assortment of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING to suit all ages. All will be sold at Reduced Prices. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage to buy of us.
July 27th, 1854 47-1m

TRAVELING HATS AND CAPS.—Gentlemen's Wide Awake Ingraham, Napoleon the 3rd, Young America, and various other styles suit Hats, suitable for traveling. The Wide Awake Hat is especially recommended as being light, cool, soft and pleasant, and can be carried in the pocket rendering it a suitable traveling companion. Caps in great variety; call at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

Hot Weather.

The day is hot—now from the upper deeps
Comes calorie, borne on every ray of light;
The air exhausted, in its caverns sleeps.
With folded wing refusing further flight.
Here lards the earth he treads, fat Mr Stubb,
And mops his head as on his way he wends,
An hour more, and melted in a tub,
He's carted home and given to his friends.
The Old South vane points stubornly to west,
Soda and larger beer in rivers flow,
And strong libations, with anicy zest,
Make steady sidewalks tortuously go.
How hot it is! say all, biggist and least—
Tank heaven!—sweet heaven, thanks!—the wind is east.

The author of the above recovered after resting in ice for twenty-four hours with a constant application of "Harris's Delectable," a drink considerably surpassing the nectar of the gods.

From the Knickerbocker for July.

A Midnight Ride on the Locomotive.

You must remember, at least all of you that read the newspap

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

The motion to Repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

On Saturday last, we received the following Telegraphic despatch from Washington city, which we published immediately in an extra slip or handbill.

WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1854.

On the motion, yesterday, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, all the Northern Whigs, with the exception of five, voted for repeal. The Northern Democrats with two or three exceptions, stood with the South.

Some of our Whig friends seemed inclined to question the accuracy of our despatch, but we think they will hardly call in question the report of the proceedings, had on Friday last, on the motion of Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, to suspend the rules to enable him to bring in a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave act of September, 1850. This report is taken from the National Intelligencer of Saturday, the 29th inst. We have examined the full vote, as published and find that it agrees perfectly with the statement in the dispatch. We will give a synopsis in our next. We ask every reader to examine for himself.

This is too grave and serious a matter to escape the notice of the Southern people. It requires not that we should press it upon the attention of our readers. It will press itself. It speaks more forcibly than any words of ours. It shows plainly upon what party at the North the South can depend for co-operation in defence of her rights. The motion of Mr. Elliot took the Democrats of the House by surprise; yet they stood in a solid body, in resistance to the attempt of the coalition between Abolitionists and Northern Whigs to increase the slavery agitation. The National Intelligencer, in its editorial synopsis of the doings of Congress, says that "The House refused, by the decisive vote of 45 to 120, to suspend the rules to allow of the introduction of a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law," but it forgets to add that of the 45 ayes 42 were Northern Whigs and Free Soilers—and that of the Northern Democrats all but three voted with the South.

Well might we ask the people to read and ponder. Well might we ask the voters of North Carolina whether they are willing to lend aid and comfort to a party at the North which shows so plainly its opposition to their best interests, by supporting an organization in this State which still remains connected with the Whig party of the North. General Dockery will not repudiate this faction. He will "wait and see." What more does he want to see? What more can any body want to see?

While the Democrats of the North thus stand up almost alone on the grounds of justice and nationality—while in the ranks of that party, alone at the North, the South can find allies and friends in defence of her dearest interests, will the voters of North Carolina record a verdict *against* that party, and against an administration which is reviled by every Abolitionist, Free-Soiler, anti-Nebraska agitator and Whig at the North, because of his disposition to stand up for equal rights for all? The result of the election in North Carolina will be quoted as a verdict by the South for or against her friends—for that party at the North in which she has friends and allies, or for that in which she has none. Again, we ask our readers to ponder these things. They are *facts*—stern, stubborn *facts*.

Daily Journal, July 31.

On Saturday last we received a despatch by telegraph from Washington City stating that a motion made the day before to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law received the vote of all the Northern whigs with the exception of five, and that all the Northern Democrats except two or three had stood for the South. The despatch was very brief and imperfect, not even stating the House in which the motion was made, nor giving any particulars. Having implicit confidence in the author of the despatch, we deemed it of sufficient importance to demand that it should be laid promptly before our readers, exactly as received by us.

The Mail next day brought us the Washington City papers of Saturday morning. From them we learned that, in the House on the day before, Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, had asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and objection being made, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to bring in his bill. The vote upon this motion was put as a test vote—was regarded as a test vote—in fact, *was* a test vote—a vote on a motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. If the motion had prevailed the repeal would have prevailed. If the motion had not have received so decided a negative, even if it had not passed, it would have been the signal for opening the agitation in favor of repeal.—The Northern Whigs knew all this and voted for it, with a trifling exception. Although sprung upon them, the Northern Democrats saw through it and voted against it, with a still more trifling exception.

These being the facts—the known facts—of the case, we might have been surprised at the course of the Dockery papers of this town with reference to this matter, if we had not known them too well to be surprised at anything appearing in their columns.—As it is, we are totally unable to characterize their conduct by any language admissible into the columns of a respectable journal, and have been thus forced to leave our article without a caption.

The articles in the Herald, of yesterday, and in the Commercial, of this morning, are simply bare-faced denials of *fact*—attempts to cover up the undeniable abolition movements and votes of the Northern coadjutors of these papers, by bluster and bravado.—They are specimens of abuse unredeemed by a single spark of sense or reason, and of malice without cause or justification. They can only injure their authors, while they pass us harmlessly by. The feelings which dictated them none can envy; for if charity be twice blessed—blessing him that gives and him that takes—rancour and all uncharitableness are mainly hurtful to the spirit that gives them shelter.

The Commercial seems in its excitement to have somewhat forgotten its caution and is actually entrapped into making admission in favour of the Administration. It says:

The Editors of the *Journal* get off by promising a "synopsis" in their next. What will the synopsis or anything else prove? Why that the northern *Democrats* voted to sustain the *Administration* with three exceptions, and that the *Whigs* voted against the administration.

This simply amounts to saying that in voting for the South the Northern Democrats sustained the Administration and that the Whigs vote against the the South in order to vote against the Administration! But isn't it rather strange that the Southern Whigs should also be forced to sustain the Administration, that Messrs. Kerr, Rogers and Puryear should have to sustain the Administration. Could the Commercial have paid a higher tribute to the Administration? On all practical issues, sustaining the Administration and sustaining the rights of the South seem to be convertible terms.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

☞ Some person has sent us an advertisement, giving notice that his wife has run away from his bed and board without just cause. The writer encloses a gold dollar to pay for the advertisement, but does not give his name, and of course we cannot publish his notice. If he will send us four dollars more, and his name, he can be accommodated as he desires.

The Election.

It is hardly to be expected that, with a warm contest going on at the polls, (95 in the shade,) anybody could sit down coolly to speculate upon matters and things in general, and the world in particular. For our part, we cannot pretend to do so. Perspiring patriots pass our window every minute and ask our private opinion upon the state of the atmosphere and the chances of the election. Now, we *do* know that it is hot, and therefore speak without reserve upon that important topic. As regards the election, we postpone any definite committal until after the votes shall have been counted out, when we will be able to say something. There seems to be more excitement than anybody would have expected, judging by the apparent apathy a week since. The corners are ornamented with electioneering handbills for Mr. Powers, rounded off by a poetical quotation from Marco Bozzaris, exhibiting a strange alliance between politics and the muses. The Herald of yesterday contained a rather queer communication, the evident design of which is to defeat the election of Col. Person, by awaking prejudice against him as a "new comer." The effect of defeating Col. Person would be to leave the town of Wilmington without any share in the representation of the County, although she contains one-half the population, and pays over two-thirds of the taxes. The writer, who signs himself "A Democrat," appears to think that older Democrats in the County have been neglected. We know that at least three of these older Democrats were talked to on the subject, but declined; so that Col. Person was not pushed over the heads of others having older claims. Perhaps some grand mistake was made in not tendering the nomination to the author of the communication in question. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* The best plan, after all, is to go the straight figure, and put the thing through, without splitting or dividing. Every body will, of course, do as they please in a free country.

It may be hard to "keep cool" in such hot weather, "but if you can't keep cool, keep as cool as you can" "Noise and confusion" don't pay. The little pieces of paper, with names of the candidates on, are the things to do the business. Stick them in *good.*

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

Disinterested Patriotism.

We want a connection with the West, at Charlotte or some other point, as much as any body, but that is not sufficient to blind us to the selfishness and indelicacy of the much lauded (by the Whig press,) course of General Dockery—a candidate for the office of Governor of the *whole* State—writing a letter to the Charlotte Convention, going it, tooth and toe-nail, for a railroad that is to run almost by his own door—that is to make himself a richer man, and, in short, directly to foster his own private and personal interests: for such is the position of Gen. Dockery, with respect to the proposed connection between Charlotte and Wilmington. He is on the line of the road. If it be built it will put money in his purse, therefore is Gen. Dockery a warm and *disinterested* advocate of the Road.

As becomes a candidate for the high office of Governor, Mr. Bragg does not choose to commit himself, in advance, to any project, without sufficient examination, merely to catch votes in the particular section in which he may be, but he will go for a liberal and proper course, so far as his official influence may extend. Should Gen. Dockery be elected, his recommendation in favor of the road from this place to Charlotte, would have no more weight than that of a known partizan of the work, interested pecuniarily in its success. Gen. Dockery is a *disinterested patriot*—a great internal improvement man!

Northern Whiggery.

We cut the following call to the whigs of Crawford county, Pa., issued by the chairman of the Whig County Committee, from the "Conneautville Whig Banner," of July 22d. The Banner is published at the County seat of Crawford County, Pa. It is worthy of attention:—

A CALL TO THE WHIGS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Whereas, The recent action of Congress in organising the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas has forced upon the people of the Free States issues of vast and unequalled importance, before which all questions which have hitherto distinguished party action are comparatively of minor consideration, and whereas, we feel it of great moment that all good and true men, who seek the preservation of our common heritage, should unite in active, energetic resistance to Southern domination and aggression: Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the following as the only issues with regard to which we should cast our votes at the approaching election, viz:

1*st. Opposition to the Nebraska Fraud.*

2*d. Opposition to Slavery and Slavery Extension.*

3*d Active efforts to secure the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.*

Resolved, That we call upon our Whig friends and all others who endorse the foregoing principles and will co-operate with us in maintaining them, to meet at the several places of holding elections in the various districts in Crawford county, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 18th—polls open at 2 P. M., and close at 5 P. M.—and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention in Meadville, on the TUESDAY following, AUGUST 22d, at 11 A. M., and place in nomination a County Ticket, and transact such further business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Whig County Committee.

J. C. HAYS, Chairman.

R. LYLE WHITE, Sec'y.

☞ Our Baltimore and Washington City papers of yesterday, containing the details of the foreign news, have not come to hand. Monday's and Saturday's Baltimore exchanges, by some *accident*, succeeded in reaching this place by the mail last night and this morning. Our mail facilities are progressing backwards just about as fast as they well can. We shall, in all human probability, receive the result of the elections to take place in this State to-morrow, some time about the middle of September next. What *is* the matter? Cannot *something* be done to get the affair straight, or at least to show where the fault lies? We ask the attention of the Post office Department. "Our sufferings are intolerable."

We have sufficient reason for believing the fault is with the Richmond, Va., Post Office.

Daily Journal 2nd inst.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—The fine new steamer *Flora McDonald* made an excursion last Tuesday afternoon some distance up the North East River, with a pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen on board. The trip was enlivened by music and dancing; and the good things of this life were liberally provided by the courteous Proprietors, Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, and others. We regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented us from participating in the pleasures of the occasion. We wish the "Flora" and her energetic proprietors all the success heart can desire.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 2, 1854.

Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIR:—The light vessel "Frying Pan Shoal" came yesterday into port, having drifted away from its moorings some days ago. The cable separated at night in pleasant weather, about 60 fathoms from the vessel.

She drifted very slowly, with so much cable out, and the accident was not discovered till next day.

She will be taken again to her station on Saturday morning next.

By publishing the subtance of this notice you will greatly oblige. Your ob't serv't,

D. P. WOODBURY,
L. H. Inspector.

POLITICAL SHIBBOLETH.—A correspondent of the New York Herald from the territory of Kansas, speaking of the exertions made to keep back free immigration says:

"There is a story abroad, that at all the ferries over the Missouri River they have a cow tied, and a committee to watch all immigrants. The committee ask of each immigrant what animal that is. *If he says "A Cow," all well—he goes over. But if he answers "A keow," they turn him back.*"

Congress.

On Friday, the Senate after the disposal of some private business, went into the consideration of bills from the House, entitled: A bill to establish certain Post Roads; and a bill to increase the pay of the Rank and File of the Army, and to encourage enlistments. The Post road bill was read three times and passed; the other bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution was passed asking for information in regard to the burning of San Juan, by the U. S. sloop of War Cyane, together with all orders or instructions, given by the execution to the Captain of said sloop of War.

The Senate took up the River and Harbor bill, and among other amendments adopted the following:

"For continuing the reopening of a communication between the Albemarle sound, in North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean, $50,000, in addition to the sum of $50,000 appropriated by the act of August 30, 1852, and this sum, as well as the former appropriation, may be used for a breakwater or such other works as the Secretary of War may deem best adapted to accomplish that object."

In the House the bill providing for the Post routes in the United States, was taken up and considered, its reading having been dispensed with, on account of its great length. A resolution of enquiry, in regard to the San Juan Affair, was passed in the House.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts, asked consent to introduce a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." approved September 18, 1850.

Mr. Orr. I object.

Mr. Elliot. I move to suspend the rules, and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sollers. Do I understand this bill proposes to repeal the fugitive slave law?

Mr. Eliot. That is the object of the bill. It is—

Loud cries of "order," "order"

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ball, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Thos. Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thomas D. Elliot, Everhart, Giddings, Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Howe, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, D Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Gerrit Smith, Andrew Stuart, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Elihu B Washburne, I Washburn-Wells, and Tappan Wentworth—45

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, James C Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, D. J. Bailey, Barry, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Cox, Craige, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, J. M. Elliott, Ellison, English, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, S. W. Harris, Wiley P Harris, Harrison, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, G. W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Macy, Maurice, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Peckham, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, S. A. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Sollers, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Alexander Stephens, H L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub, David Stuart, John J Taylor, John L. Taylor, N. G. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Waldridge, Walker, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—120.

Messrs. Barksdale and Singleton subsequently stated that had they been present they should have voted in the negative on the motion to suspend.

INCREASED PAY TO THE RANK AND FILE.

Mr. FAULKNER reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistment.

[The bill increases the pay of the infantry to $11, and of the dragoons to $12 a month; and provides for promotion from the rank and file. It is similar to the bill amended yesterday in Committee of the Whole.]

The bill was read three times, and passed without debate.

EXTRA PAY TO HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. ASHE moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution giving the usual extra pay to the employees of the House not receiving the benefit of the recent act increasing the salaries of certain employees of the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 90, nays 62.

Death of Ex-President's Fillmore's Brother.

BUFFALO, July 29.—A dispatch has been received in this city, from a reliable source, announcing the death of Ex-President Fillmore's brother, Charles, who died yesterday at St. Paul, Minnesota, suddenly, supposed of cholera.

Ravages of the Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Four members of one family were interred this afternoon, having died of cholera on Friday and Saturday—a father and mother, and two sons. Three children survived, two of whom are very sick.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Since Wednesday noon there have been ninety-five cases of cholera reported to the board of health, of which thirty-seven have terminated fatally.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—There have been thirty-eight deaths by cholera at the West Chester (Pa.) poor-house since the 11th inst., out of one hundred and seventy-eight inmates.

BOSTON, July 30.—The deaths in this city during the week ending at noon yesterday, was 180, of which about one third were of cholera. The cholera at the Massachusetts State prison is subsiding. No case has yet proved fatal. The prisoners, to the number of 112, have been attacked more or less violent.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 1140, of which 241 were of cholera.

VERMONT POLILICS.—The virtuous citizens of the State of Vermont are just now in a quandary. An election is pending, and with their anti-slavery zeal, heated by the Nebraska bill seven fold more than it is wont, they desire, of course, to vote the strongest Abolition ticket they can lay their hands upon. The question, however, is how to choose between the Whig nominees and the Freesoil Union nominees. Each set goes the whole figure against slavery, the slave power, and the present administration. Were either out of the field the other would be perfectly satisfactory; but with both before them, the people of the commonwealth are as much at a loss as the donkey between two stacks of hay. To the Democrats who remain true to the faith, the fight between the leaders of the rival factions must be an edifyings pectacle. That there are some of this class still to be found in the Green Mountain State may be inferred from the truthful parallel which the Vermont Patriot draws between the action of the opponents of Democracy now, and the action of the opponents of Democracy in the days of the Hartford Convention:

The Hartford Convention was called among other things, 'to check the encroachments of the slave power,' which it was said the purchase of Louisiana was intended to advance, and which Mr. Jefferson and the Democratic party were accused of secretly aiding. And this was to be done by the formation of a grand SECTIONAL NORTHERN PARTY, whose object was treason to the States and a dissolution of the Union. The Northern men who favored the Convention denounced their Southern party friends, and cutting loose from them, attempted a magnificent coalition of all parties, to carry out their treasonable schemes, under the specious pretext of *checking the advance of the slave power, and meeting the overwhelming influence of the South* in our national councils. What is the difference between the origin, the objects, and the pretexts of the *old* and the *new* Federal parties? NONE AT ALL! Now, as then, disappointed office-seekers and broken down party hacks are the leaders; traitors, tories, fanatics, infidels, the tools; the pretext, the slave power and the influence of the South; a sectional party the instrument; and a dissolution of the Union the object! The instincts of the men, the material, the tools, the pretext and the object are identically the same."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IN BAD REPUTE.—The Pottsville, Pa., papers inform us that the preacher in charge of the First Methodist Church of that city has been charged with drunkenness and indecently exposing his person to two young girls; and that he was compelled to leave the city in order to escape summary punishment. He left behind him an interesting wife and four children. Through the liberality of kind friends they have been provided with means to return the to family of the deserted wife in England. No name is given.

Later from Europe.

BOSTON, July 31.—The steamer Alps, with Liverpool dates to 19th July, arrived to-day.

At Liverpool, on the 18th July, the sales of Cotton amounted to 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs had suffered a further decline. Consols closed at 91⅛ a 92.

Richardson reports breadstuffs as being dull; wheat irregular in price; all qualities having largely declined. Western canal flour 33s. a 36s. McHenry quotes consols at an advance of 92⅛ a 92¼.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 19th July.

Omer Pasha was at Giurgevo at last accounts, with 17,000 troops. At Frattevichti, there were 70,000 men, and re-inforcements were constantly arriving. A pitched battle was daily expected by the Turks and Allies.

Three hundred persons had been arrested in St. Petersburg, charged with favoring a contemplated outbreak. They were told their political opinions required that they should be imprisoned.

The Allies were fully on the march for the Danube.

The English were midway between Schumla and Rutschuck, where the French had arrived.

SPAIN.—The town and garrison of Barcelona had pronounced against the government. The insurrection was spreading.

Mahomet Pasha had defeated the Russians at Crevnovada and captured the place. The Russians were also routed by the Turks at Frateschie.

It is rumored that General Aurch had committed suicide.

Jali Pasha had defeated Gen. Props off Ninth.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!!!

Four Days Later from Europe!!!

The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived at her wharf, at Halifax, at 10 o'clock, on Monday night last. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., one day later than her regular day of sailing.

THE WAR.—No change had taken place in the condition of eastern affairs and none was likely to occur until after further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle makes the following important communication:

"The Colonists of Vienna and Berlin have communicated to the English and French goverments, the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the principalities.

"The German powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in Russia's answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to serve as a basis for further negotiations, and they propose that the Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat for further conferences.

"They moreover express the opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, unless it be at the same time clearly understood that the allied powers shall stop their movements in advance. In other words, Austria has fallen back into an alliance with Russia.

"All the Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing."

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield, and that discontent prevailed in the capital.

SPAIN.—Advices received at Paris from Madrid to the 18th, state that the insurgents were masters of that city. During the night the troops engaged acted rigorously against the barricades, for the most part unsuccessfully.

The latest from Madrid is to the 18th. The Gazette publishes a list of new ministers. General Cavajl has been appointed commander of the cavalry. The insurgents were masters at Madrid. The troops engaged against the barricades were fighting in several parts of the capital when the despatch left.

A battle had been fought between General O'Donnell and General Blager, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner.

The populace had attacked the palace of the Queen Christiana, at Salamanqua Granada. The whole of Catalonia had risen, and the Captain General leads the revolutionists, who were fighting at several points.

From the Baltimore Sun.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Message of the President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate this afternoon, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body this morning:

To the Senate of the United States:—I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate "if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestion therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations."

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:

"In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations.

"In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realised before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future.

I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself.

Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligation of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required in my judgment that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend.

In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States—The power to declare war is vested by the constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress.

Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one and usurp the powers of the other of these depositories of the functions of government.

I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

The message was read in executive session. The lukewarmness of the House of Representatives on Spanish affairs will, it is thought, render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. The war fever is entirely defunct in the House.

From the London Times, July 14.

English Views of the Aspect of the War.

The last intelligence from the seat of war on the Danube leads us to the inference that another great and sudden change has taken place in the movements and positions of the contending armies, similar to those surprising and unforeseen incidents which have hitherto marked the vicissitudes of this campaign.—A week ago the Russians were known to be in full retreat. The siege of Sillistria had been raised on the 23d of June, and the large army engaged in that operation retired across the Danube with so much precipitation that they left their battering train behind them. Wallachia was said to be evacuated; the head-quarters of the Russian army were withdrawn from Bucharest to Fokschani and Jassy; the Austrians were preparing to take peaceable possession of Wallachia; and the only question seemed to be, upon the facts then known to the world, whether the Russians were about to concentrate their forces in Moldavia, or to retire altogether, as the *Moniteur* asserted behind the Pruth. We have no reason to suppose that this intelligence was erroneous or these inferences incorrect; but it is evident either that fresh orders have subsequently arrived from St. Petersburg, or that different measures have been adopted since Prince Pasdiewitsch has laid down his command.—Possibly the conclusion of the treaty of the 14th of June between Austria and the Porte may have led to more active measures. Certain it is, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia has not gone on as was expected, while the Turks have assumed the offensive on the left bank of the river, and it is even reported that a considerable detachment of the Anglo-French army shares the honors of their victorious advance.

If the telegraphic despatches which have been received, stating that actions were fought by Omar Pasha at Giurgevo and Oltenitza on the 8th of July, are correct, and that the Russian forces only succeeded in cutting their way, with severe loss, through the Turkish divisions, it is clear that the war has assumed an entirely new character, and that, instead of defending the right bank of the Danube against the Russians, part of the allied forces have crossed the river in pursuit of the enemy. It was known by our direct accounts from Varna that the news of the retreat of the Russians from before Silistria had reached the camp on the 26th of June, and that Lord Cardigan was instantly despatched with a detachment of cavalry to watch the movements of the enemy. In five days the Light Division of the army could reach the Danube, and it is not to be supposed that Omar Pasha would take the important resolution of moving forward with the main division of his army and of crossing the river without the assent and support of the allied Generals. Nothing, however, is yet known of these occurrences beyond the statement that the Russian forces at Giurgevo were attacked and defeated by an army said to consist of 30,000 Turks and 12 000 or 15 000 of the auxiliary corps. This event would be, however, of the highest importance, because it would show that the Russians are not retreating from Wallachia, though they may be driven from it, and we trust it will turn out that our own countrymen and our gallant allies have had some share in this achievement. At the same time, we must add that these details require confirmation, and that great doubts of their accuracy are entertained by persons best able to judge of the probability of such an advance.

The want of beasts of burden to convey the baggage of the troops, and the want of supplies in a country already exhausted by war and at all times thinly inhabited, are causes which retard the movements of the best appointed army; and it is scarcely probable that these difficulties have been so far surmounted in a few days as to enable the whole force of the allies to move to the front. Their presence at Varna had been urgently solicited by Omar Pasha, who foresaw the moral effect which their approach would have both on his own troops and those of the enemy. Accordingly we find that the hope of being relieved by the allied armies was a powerful incentive to the brave garrison of Silistria to prolong the defence of that; and, on the other hand, the beseiging army, already demoralized by the loss of its commanders and the failure of its attacks, fled at last from sheer dread of that army which heard the cannon of the siege booming at a distance of 50 miles across the marshes of the Dobrudscha.

The next letters from our correspondents with the army will enable us to judge of the course resolved upon by the Generals under these circumstances, and it is obvious that the plan of the campaign must have undergone several changes from these rapid alternations in the state of affairs. The expedition naturally commenced by laying the basis of a solid defence of Constantinople and the adjacent country. Measures were then taken to cover the line of the Balkan, which it was thought might be attacked. But, contrary to all expectations, the Russians were foiled in their first attempt on the fortresses of the Danube, and by the time our troops reached Varna the enemy had retired before them. The Turks are said to have followed them, and if Omer Pasha has crossed the Danube in the centre of his position, and in front of the Russian army, he must have advanced with the main body of his forces, conscious that he is supported by the Anglo-French divisions. At the same time such a position would be one of considerable peril, for the Russians as they retreat fall back on their resources, while the Turks in their advance are leaving the base of their operations, and may have to encounter the Russian army strengthened by large reinforcements.

The Austrian government must now perceive that if their troops had entered Wallachia, as had been intended, on the 3d of July, this risk would have been avoided. It appears, however, from the last official artical published in the Vienna journals that Austria no longer expects to obtain from Russia the pacific evacuation of either province. Austria, therefore, must proceed to execute the treaty of the 20th of April, and at the same time she intimates that, in her judgment, the old treaties between Russia and the Porte are abrogated by the war, and not to be renewed but by special agreement. These are declarations bordering as closely as possible on actual hostilities, and it would seem that no further summons is required to decide the question. If Austria, however, still prolongs her expectant but inactive policy, the Russians will probably be driven from the Principalities by other means, but the character of the campaign will then be changed. Our readers are aware that, without losing sight of the defence of Constantinople and the evacuation of the Principalities, it is more especially in an expedition to the Crimea that we look for the attainment of the substantial political objects of this war; and we should view with some regret any movement on the part of our army, not absolutely required by the state of affairs which should divert our forces from that one great enterprise. The first condition of success in war is to frame the comprehensive plan of a campaign, with due allowance for various and sometimes opposite contingencies, and then adhere to it as far as possible. One of the reasons of the contemptible figure which the Russians have made in these operations is, that their plan has been altered half a dozen times, and that no master mind has presided over the conception and execution of the campaign. Let us at least avoid this fatal error, by which the noblest armies may be sacrificed and frittered away.

THE MONSTER STEAMER.—The immense screw and paddle steamer, building at the yard of Messrs Scott Russell, at Millwall, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads or compartments are raised and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition.—A rail road has been laid down along the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows: Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22.000 tons; tonnage burthen, 10.000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; power of engine (screw and paddle.) 2.000 horses. Her engine are in the course of construction by Messrs. James Watt & Co., of Soho, and Messrs Scott Russell, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength. From her keel up to six feet above the water line is double of a cellular construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being 60 feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.

James Roundtree, charged with being connected with an extensive band of counterfeiters, was arrested at Paris, Ky., on Monday. $7,000 was found up on him—fifties on the Bank of North Carolina, and other denominations on the Bank of Louisiana.

James Watson Webb, the editor of the New York Enquirer, being about to leave the United States for Europe, has thought proper to proclaim his opinions upon several of the public questions now under discussion throughout the country.

He thinks slavery "a demoralising curse"—is in favor of re-establishing the Missouri compromise, and until this is done he is opposed to regarding as any rule of action the constitutional compromise of 1787, the Texas compromise of 1844, and the compromise of 1850; or of the legislation they demand, and considers all whigs "knaves or fools" who do not concur with him in opinion—he is opposed *in toto* to a foreigner ever acquiring the right of suffrage, except by a special act of congress in reward for distinguished services rendered to the country. Upon all other points he would admit foreigners to an equality with natives—he does not intend to be a candidate for any office of honor or emolument, but *if* he were a member of congress he would "introduce a bill repealing all naturalization laws." (Can't the know nothings take this hint?) Mr. Webb has no apprehension, to use his own words, "that the whig party is about to return to the choatic state in which we (Gen. Webb) found it when we (Webb) abandoned the administration of General Jackson, and gave to the conservative elements opposed to his executive usurpations, the title of "whigs."

It has been intimated there were more *solid* reasons, "executive usurpations," that induced the Courier and Enquirer to desert Gen. Jackson and advocate Nicholas Biddle, reasons which affected unfavorably the final dividends of the late U. S. Bank. But the veteran editor "must be talking," and the people of the United States and the rest of mankind will feel secure so long as he is willing to guide them by his sagacious counsels. The general does not say on what day he expects to float from the shores of North America.—*Boston Post.*

An extraordinary case of swindling is recorded in the late San Francisco journals, as having occurred in that city. A man named McCann, who keeps an exchange office on Pacific Street, did a considerable business in the purchase of gold dust, in consequence of his paying higher rates than any other establishment. He has frequently been arrested and taken before the Recorder on charges of abstracting gold dust from the bags of miners who offered it for sale, but in what manner the theft was performed could not be ascertained. A trap was set by the police to detect the theft, and much curiosity was felt as to the result. A miner, who had been enquiring for a good place to sell the dust he had gathered in the mines, was recommended to McCann's and a policeman accompanied to see the operation. Before going they both went to the banking house of Adams & Co., and had the dust weighed by a careful and experienced clerk, who had weighed millions of dollars worth of the article. The amount was ascertained to be 38¼ ounces. This agreed very nearly with the miner's own estimation, which was 38½ ounces. The gold was then carefully put back into the bag, tied up, and then taken to McCann's, where it was weighed in presence of the policeman, and found to be only 32oz. 8dwts. Yet the policeman never took his eyes off McCann who weighed the gold, and could not see how the dust was abstracted. It was tied up in a bag and taken to Adams & Co.'s and weighed there again, when the weight turned out to be 32oz. 8dwts. The weights of McCann had, meantime, been siezed as false and taken to be tested, when, lo! they proved to be perfectly accurate, as were also those of Adams & Co. McCann was arrested and taken before the Recorder. The opinion prevailed that the theft was committed by a sleight of hand.—The Police Marshal went to McCann's office and made a close examination, but could find nothing wrong about the counter, or scales, or any of the arrangements.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—It will be recollected that some two months ago we took occasion, in writing of the condition of Europe, to explain how and why it was that the first serious continental revolution would occur in Spain. Already that prediction (founded on information only obtainable, on this side of the Atlantic, in Washington city) has been confirmed. Letters received by various parties here this morning from London, Paris and Madrid, confirm our previous expectations of the serious character of this contest. It is not to be doubted that the revolutionists, who have hoisted the republican banner, already have the upper hand in Madrid and also in Barcelona and elsewhere in the Provinces.—Though General O'Donnell is the nominal head of the revolution, in London and Paris it is understood by the best informed persons that Espartero (a sincere Republican, and the leader of the Spanish Progressists) is the real head of the movement, and that Navaez will very probably soon be found to be engaged with him.

So far as the future of Cuba is to be affected by the result of this revolution, we have to say, that be that result as it may, it cannot fail to hasten our acquisition of the Island. If the revolutionists triumph for any considerable time, they will gladly transfer it to us for a consideration. If the present government are the victors, they will return to the government without a dollar in hand, and with no other means of obtaining money than the sale of the Island to the United States. Thus Providence is working in our favor, as it were.—*Washington Star.*

FINANCIAL MORALS IN NEW YORK.—We had supposed that the recent explosions in New York, would at least for a time, put all Railroad companies on their good behavior. But we were ignorant of the important fact, that the managers of these concerns had got rid of all shame. The latest improvement in the art of swindling, is to borrow money to pay their dividends. The Herald explains and comments upon the new feature in the following terms:

The most extraordinary financial operation of the day, is that just made by the New York Central Railroad Company. The concern announces that a dividend of 4 per cent

Literary Dinner Party.

"May 7, 1838. Dined yesterday at B———'s:—a literary party of ten:—Bell (of the Atlas, Jordan, Blanchard, Leigh Hunt, Robertson (editor of the Westminster Review,) Villiers, Wallace, a gentleman whose name I did not hear, and myself. Better talk than I have heard for some time,—chiefly, however indeed almost entirely, from B——— himself and Hunt. B——— related some capital things; among others, two new anecdotes about Wellington, which he had heard from his own lips, a few days before, at a small dinner party. Both of them related to the friendly feeling and intercourse that subsisted between the English and the French troops in the Peninsula when they were not engaged in actual combat. One related to Col. Aguilar. Being personally acquainted with some officers of the French regiment which lay in front of his own, he had been invited to dine at their quarters, the two regiments being at the time 'observing' each other. Just after dinner, while they were enjoying themselves, a messenger came from the Duke to Col. Aguilar, to move his men backwards a certain distance, the Duke having observed that they were placed nearer than he wished to the French regiment; and the messenger of the Duke had been allowed to pass to the Colonel.

The message was read by Col. A. and he immediately rose to go; and being pressed to stay, a couple of hours longer, or explain why he could not, he told the French Colonel the nature of the message he had received from the Duke. 'Oh,' said the French Colonel, 'if that's all, I'll manage that for you. I'll move my men back the distance that the Duke requires, and then yours will be in the right position.' And he did so. The other anecdote related more immediately to the Duke himself, and is of great interest and importance, as his own life or death was involved in it. He had been persuaded to try a beautiful white chorger, which he had proceeded to do, attended by one person only, (an orderly, I think B——— said;) and, without much thinking where he was riding, he suddenly came in front of a French piquet, who, seeing the white charger, and supposing that it was some one of consequence, and that they were part of a larger party, instantly raised their guns and pointed at the Duke. 'I thought it was all over with me, the Duke said, in relating the anecdote, "but the man who followed me cried out "Stop, *ce n'est rien ce n'est rien*,' we are not followed by anybody!" The Frenchmen immediately withdrew their guns, 'and my life was saved,' the Duke added.—*Patmore's "My Friends."*

Hotel Prices.

The Evening Post tells the following plain truths about "Killing the Hen that laid the Golden Egg:"

"Last year, and for the two or three years previous, all the well-ordered hotels of the country made money, and these of our large cities were daily in the habit of sending travelers away for the want of room to accommodate them. They got rich so easy and so fast at the business; found so many people willing to pay a double price for a room, rather than be turned into the street with their families at night, that they concluded this year to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, and so get rich at once and be done with publicanism.

"Accordingly, this spring, all the watering-place hotels, fashionable and unfashionable, good, bad and indifferent, raised their prices all around. The Bonifface who had been but too happy to fill his house with boarders for twelve dollars a week, must now have fourteen and even eighteen, while the humbler class of boarding-house keepers who let quiet accommodations for six and seven dollars a week, informed their early applicants that no guest should darken their doors for less than eight or ten dollars a week; children and servants half price.

"They stood very stiff at these rates all through the month of June, and for a while in July, but they are beginning to discover that there is a prospect of a short crop of fools this summer, and that they have given their screw one turn too much. We do not know a single one of our hotels that raised its prices that is full, or even prosperous, while some show signs of breaking up or down before the season is over. This is the first and legitimate result of their grasping policy. They were doing well and making money fast enough before. There was no good excuse for advancing their rates. They have brought the consequences from which they are suffering upon themselves. Now let them go back to their old prices, or to lower ones; let them be less extravagant; let them increase the substantial comforts of their establishments, and spend less money in gratifying the vanity of fools and the craft of intriguing women and profligate men, and they will thrive again. Till then people will look for the elephant elsewhere."

LUXURIOUSNESS OF POMPEII.—Yet wonderful was the perfection of art as here exhibited: amazing was the wealth of a city adorned with such temples, theatres, and other public edifices, as are yet to be seen in their old places and proportions, along those silent streets; vast, too, was the wealth of private citizens, who dwelt in those houses, whose floors are composed of rich mosaic, whose walls are adorned with elaborate frescoes, whose courts are surrounded with marble pillars, and beautified with marble vases and fountains. In the garden of one of those houses recently exhumed, the statuary has been left precisely as found—pretty little groups surround the fountain whose very pipes can be traced to the reservoir above.

There is nothing new under the sun: not even our patent methods of heating houses, and warming water for baths. This was done at Pompeii by means of flues of tilling carried round the rooms within the walls, and having apertures for the escape of heat from the furnace below. We don't know so much after all in America, in the nineteenth century.—Take away the gospel, and we know in comparison with those ancient lords very little of the arts and elegancies of life.

The streets of Pompeii are rectangular, and were better paved and probably better regulated than the streets of New York. The houses were much better built. The cement made two thousand years ago is like rock to-day. How wonderful is the preservation of those walls, in ashes to be sure, but in themselves proof against decay! How perfect the mouldings, the capitals! How distinct and how delicate the paintings on those walls and ceilings! How admirable the arrangement of those houses and gardens! But we must not linger at Pompeii. Its gloom is the more oppressive for the sunlight that shines upon its desolation.

ABD-EL KADER'S DREAM.—Abd-el-Kader has written the following letter to Omar Pasha. It is dated from Broussa, the 15th of June.

"MY VERY DEAR BROTHER: The gates of Paradise opened themselves for me when I spoke with the Only Prophet, in a dream, on the eve of the 1st Ramadan. I heard all the great and holy souls who repose on Abraham's bosom proclaim your name with shouts of joy; and I saw a halo of glory spread around the ranks of the holy souls when they utter your name. God is with you, my brother. Wherever you go, glory and victory will attend you. Carry off the camps of your enemies! Blessing accompany you. May the enemy fly before you like jackals, and our children's children glorify your name. Forward, and draw not back! The Prophet wills it. The day of expiration has arrived for the giaours of Moscow. My blessings on you, my brother.

ABD-EL-KADER."

A Constantinople letter says that a most favorable opportunity is here afforded to compare the armies of the two great nations, and no troops in Europe differ more in appearance than the French and English. 'John Bull' is always well dressed in his red coat and white trowsers, and carries himself stiff and straight as a flag staff. He never looks at a Turkish soldier, and as they pass each other he shows at once, by the sneer on his face, how he despises the Mussulman. No sooner, however, does the easy, loosely dressed, and reckless Frenchman arrive, than he forthwith *fraternizes*. Immediately the Sultan's grave and sedate soldiers are seen arm in arm with the charming Frenchman, dining from the wonders of the Bazaar and Stamboul.

ABSTRACTIONS AND IMPOSSIBILITIES.—To repeal the Nebraska bill.

To prevent the admission of any new State into the Union that does not prohibit slavery in her constitution.

To repeal the naturalization laws.

To proscribe American citizens for religions's sake.

And yet it is in favor of just such abstractions and impossibilities as these that men are asked to desert a great party like the Democratic party, the whole history of which *proves* it to be not only practically patriotic, but consistently and industriously devoted to every honest interest and every proper principle.—[*Wash. Union*,

A Duel in the River.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Helena, Arkansas, describes a quarrel which arose there, and the manner of its settlement, to wit:

One of the coldest nights last winter, two prominent citizens of this place, who for years had been intimate friends, met at the bar-room of one of the taverns, and soon became merry over a little sparkling juice. From good humor they got into argument, from argument they got into hard words, and from hard words to abusive language. Indeed it soon became evident that, under the code of Southern chivalry, a "meeting" between the two was inevitable, to satisfy the honor of one or both. In the midst of the excitement, however, one, and perhaps the first offender, happened to cool down, and, reflecting on the folly of shooting at, or being shot by an old friend, thought of an expedient to prevent shedding of blood.

"I say, S——," said he to his excited friend, "we have quarrelled, the lie has passed, and now we must meet and have it out."

"Nothing else will satisfy me," replied the other with an oath.

"Well, now, I consider it foolish for old friends as we have been," continued the first speaker, "to fight in any way: and as we both have families who would suffer as much as either of us could by a meeting, I have something to propose, which, while it will test our courage, will not be quite as dangerous as facing pistols and bullets."

What is it?" asked the other, his anger suddenly cooling to a remarkable degree.

"Why, that we both strip off, jump into the Mississippi, swim out twenty yards, and return, and the first one who reaches the shore, to be declared in the right."

"Done!" replied the other, who was an expert swimmer.

Instantly both parties stripped and though the cold wind howled from the north, and the surface of the water was crusted with ice, they started almost on a run for the river, followed by some bystanders who had witnessed the quarrel, and who were to be judges. In they both plunged, and boldly stemmed the father of waters, despite the freezing temperature of the fluid. Out they swam, until the judges decided they were twenty yards form the shore, and bade them return. One easily reached terra firma, but the other soon gave out, and to the horror of those on shore, screamed for help. He was rescued with much difficulty, and as he was hauled, shivering and almost drowned, from the river, he exclaimed between his chattering teeth:

"*I'll be hanged if S—— wasn't right. I must have been drunk when I disputed with him!*"

A little internal and external application of the ardent relieved the parties from the unseasonable swim, when they shook hands and resumed their former intimacy. I like this new mode of duelling, and recommend it to those chivalric individuals who contend that wounded honor can only be healed, or courage tested, by squinting at the muzzle of a cocked pistol.

A Romantic Story.

A case of kidnapping of an unusually interesting character was examined before the acting recorder of the third district in New Orleans, on the 22d.—The Picayune gives the facts of the case as follows:

In March, 1847, Mrs. Fitzgerald, who had recently lost a child, was applied to by a gentleman to take charge of a female infant, a few days old, for which she was to be paid at the rate of $18 per month.—The terms suited Mrs. F., and the child remained under her care until she was about two years old, the stipulated sum being regularly paid. About that time, the payments ceased, however, and Mrs. F. declares that she had not received a cent since for the maintenance of the child.

A few months after she first received the child, a man named James Crow called upon her and inquired after it. She at first denied having any such child in her possession, but Crow informed her that he knew all about it, and that he had been sent by those who left the child there. She then admitted that the child she held in her arms was the one he sought, when he took it, folded it to his heart and kissed it tenderly. The child has since grown into a handsome, sprightly little girl, and during the whole of the intervening time Crow continued to visit her, passing throughout the neighborhood as the child's uncle. When the little girl was christened, Crow was present and gave her the name of Louisa Crow. From his conduct toward the little girl, and sundry inadvertant remarks, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald became tolerably well convinced that he was Louisa's father. Although from time to time he made the child presents, yet he never offered to contribute to its support.

The foster parents became very much attached to the child, Mrs. Fitzgerald particularly, and so fearful was the latter of losing her that she never applied to the person who placed the little girl in her charge for the money agreed upon. Two or three weeks ago, the Fitzgeralds determined to move to Texas and take Louisa with them. Their intention was made known to Crow, who advised them to leave the little girl with him, and he would take care of her. This Mrs. Fitzgerald would not listen to, and on the 16th, Crow went before a notary public, and passed an act declaring that Louisa was his own child, being the result of an illicit connection between him and Miss ——, (the name we suppress for obvious reasons,) fully acknowledging her to be his daughter and heir. Under the laws of this State this act legitimatizes the child, and is the only valid evidence of parentage, the child being born out of wedlock. The following day Crow went to the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald, and under pretence of purchasing a pair of shoes for her, he got the child in his possession and took her away with him. Mrs. F. was from home at the time, and as soon as she returned and learned the loss of her little pet, she became almost frantic.

On the 16th she and her husband went before the Recorder and made a charge of kidnapping against Crow, and on the 19th he was arrested and informed that if he did not at once produce the girl, he would be sent to prison. He then went to one of the orphan asylums, in company with an officer, where the child was found, and the Recorder placed Louisa once more in charge of her loving foster mother.—Crow was then bound over to appear and answer the charge of kidnapping, and yesterday the case was examined. Evidence to the above effect was introduced and the Recorder decided to send Crow before the First District Court on a charge of kidnapping, holding him to bail in the sum of $1.000 for his appearance there. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald were also bound over to appear and prosecute.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—The late Mr. Alexander, architect of Rochester bridge, and other fine buildings in Kent, was once under cross-examination to a special jury case at Maidstone, by Sergeant, afterwards Baron Garrow, who wished to detract from what was his name, the sergeant proceeded:

"You are a builder, I believe?"

"No sir, I am not a builder. I am an architect."

"Ah! well; architect or builder, builder or architect, they are much the same, I suppose?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I cannot admit that; I consider them totally different."

"Oh, indeed!—perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists."

"An architect, sir, prepares the plans, conceives the design, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind; the builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter—the builder is in fact the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together, and sets it a going."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; and now, after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?"

The reply, for promptness and wit, is perhaps not to be rivalled in the whole history of rejoinder:

"There was no architect, sir, and hence the confusion."

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR.—The Milton Chronicle sums up the occupations of his neighbor of the Spectator, as follows:

"He is an officiating minister of the gospel; a licensed Attorney; a Newspaper Editor; Agent for nearly all the Insurance and *Assurance* companies North of the Potomac; Commissioner for thirty States, and an applicant for the same when Kansas and Nebraska shall have come in; Bank Director; Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, Temperance Orator; Agent & Counsel for Wake Forest College; President and Secretary of all the Boards of the Baptist Church, &c.; and, in addition, he owns more Town property, has the neatest Farm, the best fruits, and the finest cattle, of any man in the County.

A CONSIDERATE FATHER.—"My dear," said an Irish gentleman to his wife, "I would rather the children were kept in the nursery when I am at home, although I should not object to their noise if they'd only be quiet."

Scandal about Dickens.

The following precious piece of scandal is from the correspondent of the National Democrat:

LONDON, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

Your old friend Dickens, whom you received with such princely honor, and who assuredly repaid you with more than princely ingratitude, has again "gone to the Continent;" in other words, has been obliged to give the constable "leg-bail," in order to escape the penalty of his debts. It is really equally painful and disgraceful to find a comparative upstart indulging in such extravagance as this. I remember Dickens when he was in receipt of only $25 a week, as reporter to the Morning Chronicle. All at once he started into the possession of something like $50.000 a year. During several years his income equalled $100.000, and he might have amassed nearly a million in all. But so completely did he realize the old story, of "beggar on horseback," that he was obliged to fly to escape imprisonment for a paltry wine bill. He has also recently committed the incredible meanness of selling one of his children to Miss Burdett Coutts, an antiquated wealthy lady, to whom he made an appeal for money. Miss Coutts refused to comply a second time with his request, but she offered to "bring up" one of his daughters; and this fellow, who so loudly arraigned the Americans for "man-selling," actually parted with one of his children, in a manner which any mechanic earning thirty shillings a week, would have spurned at! From a passage in Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey, to whom he seems to have made some such begging appeal, "it was previously suspected that Dickens was involved in difficulties, and not very "nice as to the means by which he attempted to extricate himself. Jeffrey, as you will perceive by reference to the book, advised him to retrench; but, so far from following this advice, he has had recourse to the degrading expedients I have above alluded to, and most assuredly he has brought lasting disgrace on English literature.

READY MADE GRAVES.—In consequence of the many sudden deaths in Philadelphia among the poor, during the hot weather, the cemeteries where they are usually buried have resorted to the plan of keeping ready-made graves for sale. The Bulletin says this is done on account of the unusual demands upon the labors of the grave diggers, and it proceeds to describe these "graves" as follows:

"Each morning the superintendent of one of these popular cemeteries causes a grave twelve feet in depth to be dug, taking care to have its length and width sufficiently ample to admit a coffin of the largest dimensions. The coffin of the first applicant for admission into the gloomy receptacle is placed at the bottom of the pit, and a slight covering of earth is placed over it, the next comer is placed on top of the first—a little more earth—another coffin—and so on until there are five tenants in the grave, the topmost of which is five feet from the surface of the ground. The earth is then thrown in, and the oblong mound is all that is left to tell of the spot where the poor and well nigh friendless repose."

ELOQUENCE OF THE HANDS.—The hands are, by the very instincts of humanity, raised in prayer; clasped in affection; wrung in despair; pressed on the forehead when the soul is "perplexed in the extreme," drawn inward, to invite; thrust forth objectionately to repel; the fingers point to indicate; and are snapped in disdain; the palm is laid upon the heart in indication of subdued feeling; and on the brow of the compassioned in benediction. The impressive capacity of the hands was never more strikingly displayed than in the orisons of the deaf and dumb. Their teacher stood with closed eyes, and addressed the Deity by those signs made with the fingers, which constitute a language for the speechless. Around him were grouped more than a hundred mutes, who followed with reverend glances every motion. It was a visible but inaudible worship.

FREE USE OF WATER.—As an exemplification of the free use of hydrant water in Philadelphia, the Ledger says:—

"The amount of water supplied on Wednesday 19th inst., as we learn from Mr. Frederick Graeff, Superintendent of the Works, was equal to 61 ale gallons of 282 cubic inches for each man, woman and child in the old city proper. Southwark, and Moyamensing, or 358 gallons to each of the water tenants within the above mentioned bounds. The quantity supplied on that day—11.574,420 ale gallons—would cover Washington square to the depth of nearl 6½ feet, or the amount supplied during the week ending 22d inst. 66.601,628 ale gallons—would cover the same square to a perpendicular depth of 37¼ feet."

Washington Square, to which reference is made, is a little under eight acres in extent.

THE MORTALITY IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.—In London, with a population of two and a half millions, the total number of death for the week ending July 1st, was 1,299. In New York with a population at the outside of 750,000, not one-third of that of London, the deaths last week were 915, or within 265 of those of London, showing that London is much the healthiest city of the two.

NAVAL.—The Navy department is shipping boys for the United States razee Independence, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Pacific.—About forty of the juveniles, whose ages vary from fourteen to seventeen years, are already on board of the receiving ship North Carolina.

"IT WOULD SAVE TIME."—Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces used by his father before and after meals, very tedious. One day after the winter's provisions were salted, Benjamin said to his father—"I think father, if you would say grace over the whole cask, once for all—it would be a vast saving of time."

Sam—Julius, whar did you get that coat?

Julius—Down here to Push's.

Sam—Whar's dat?

Julius—Little ways down in Brattle street, whar it says "Push" on de door—I pushed and went in. It said "Pull" on de odder side—I pulled dis coat, and ran out.

Children strengthen the love of married people, just as an additional hoop makes a cask firmer and more water tight.

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery.

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854

OUR JOBBING FACILITIES.

☞ Having at last succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of printers, we are now prepared to execute every description of JOB WORK from a VISITING CARD up to Posters of the largest size, with much greater dispatch than ever before. Our Types and Presses are unsurpassed by any in North Carolina, and we are continually adding to our office every new and valuable improvement that is brought out. Our machinery is all of the latest patent, and procured within the year from the manufacturers. The greater portion of our types have also been received from the foundry within the same time, and have been selected by ourselves, so that our customers need not be afraid of anything old or old-fashioned. We have within the present month unpacked and added to our already extensive stock of jobbing materials, a very considerable amount of the newest and most valuable types and borders, suitable for every description of printing.

We can do Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Show-bills, Bills of Lading, or any other kind of printing as handsomely as they can be done at the North. Our charges will be found moderate and uniform.

All work is under the personal supervision of one of the firm.

FULTON & PRICE.

April, 1854.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE. Jr.
A. C. DiCKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

☞ Are fast superceding all other remedies for liver complaint sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache or dyspepsia.

MARY HILL, Fifth avenue.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are others Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Cure for Asthma.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of these complaints. The following is one out of five hundred. James Earnshaw, of Philadelphia, suffered with asthma for fifteen months, the continual cough completely shook his system, caused him to spit blood, and at times almost chocked him. Every thing he ate he vomited, and he became the mere ghost of his former self. Holloway's Pills in this instance, were as usual efficacious, (aided as they were by the Ointment, which he well rubbed into his chest,) and in seven weeks by these remedies, he was cured; he has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow citizens.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c, 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having resolved to retire from business, hereby informs the public that the firm of JOHN DAWSON & CO. has been dissolved.

He feels, however, that he cannot make this announcement without tendering to the citizens of Wilmington, and his customers generally, his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have so uniformly and continuously extended to him, through a long series of years.

His successors in business are Messrs. ANDREW MACLEAN and JAMES I. McCALLUM, for whom he solicits a continuance of the custom and confidence of his friends, and at whose store he can be found for the present, engaged in settling the affairs of the late partnership with which he was connected. JOHN DAWSON.

July 17th, 1854 267-1w-464t

DIED,

In Onslow county, on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the residence of her father, Jno. F. Spicer, ELIZABETH JANE, wife of Dr. E. W. Ward, of Onslow, aged 20 years. It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Ward. But a week ago she left her home to spend a few days with her father, when the untimely messenger, death, called her away. She has left an affectionate father, a devoted husband, an infant and numerous relations and friends to mourn their loss; but let them all take consolation from the heart-cheering reflection that their loss will be her eternal gain—that though she cannot return to them, they can go to her, and that by following her example, they may all meet her in Heaven, where sorrow shall never be felt, and parting shall be no more: then—

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarm?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms." [COM.]

In Bladen county, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARY ELIZA, infant daughter of Dr. D. B. and Sarah Ann Gillespie.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1854.

ARRIVED.

August 1—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

1—schr J H Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, in ballast, to J H Chadbourn & Co.

2—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Aug 2—schr Theresa C., Townsend, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze

steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt

3—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

One barque and two or three schooners reported off New Inlet Bar this morning.

CLEARED.

Aug 1—Schr Henry Atkins, Randall, for Richmond, Va., by E A Keith; with lumber.

Schr Mary Jane, Barry, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro; with lumber and shingles.

2—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

2—Schr. L. S. Davis, Abell, for New York, by T. C. Worth: with naval stores.

Aug 3—Br Brig Thetis, Cassidey, for Annan, (Scotland.) by T. C. Worth; with timber and naval stores.

Brig Sheet Anchor, Chesley, for Bath, Me., by Pierce & Dudley; with lumber.

steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville by Jos. J. Lippitt.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

PER EXPRESS.—2 cases new and fancy styles soft Hats.
August 1 C. MYERS.

FAMILY CIRCLE HATS.—Members are requested to call and select their sizes at the Emporium.
August 4 C. MYERS.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per pay;—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid,)

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 601, Philadelphia Post-Office.
August 4th, 1854 48-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—*June Term*, 1854.

John G. Bauman, vs. The heirs at law of John Jacob Bonsold. } Petition to sell Real Estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of John Jacob Bonsold are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks, notifying the heirs of the said John Jacob Bonsold to appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or final Judgment will be rendered, and the Real Estate sold, as prayed for in the Petition, to satisfy the debts of said estate. J. G. BAUMAN, Adm'r.
July 31st, 1854 279-1w—48-5w

OUR FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

WE may not open our new Store quite as soon as we expected, but the stock this fall will be entirely new.—Our Cutter will be on hand the 1st September. The department of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS will be new and fine.

Our Workmen will be of the first class. The "Back-shop" is done and ready to accommodate 50 coat hands.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
July 31 Merchant Tailors, Market st.

GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE Fall Session commences on Monday, 7th August.—Board may be obtained in Kenansville and the vicinity on moderate terms. Tuition as heretofore. For particulars, address JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, 31st July, 1854 279-3t—48 2t

MUSIC.—Kitty Tyrrell, a new Irish Ballad, just published; My Boyhood Home; Mr. and Mrs. Jones' discussion on Dress, a Comic Matrimonial Duett; Matrimonial Sweets—the celebrated Comic Duett, sung with great applause by Mr. Woodward and Mr. Boynes. Received and for sale by J. T MUNDS.

NEW MUSIC.

We receive New Music every week. This morning, we have:

Au Revoir! Once Again thy Sweet Wish so caressing;
Alie Lee;
I Touch my Harp and Dream Again;
Sounds of Love;
The above just published. Also, a large additional assortment of late and popular and old Music. For sale at
August 3 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

FOR SALE.
300 Spirit Casks, No 1;
20 hhds choice Sugar;
10 do. Sides choice City Smoked;
50 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 tons Hoop Iron, consisting of 1½ inch; 1¼ do; 1 do;
do. All or sale on the most reasonable terms, by
July 31st, 1854 WM. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

BACON! BACON!—13,000 lbs very superior N. C. Hams Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale by
July 31 PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

Medicated Gutta-Percha Collodion.

A NEW and Valuable Remedy for dressing Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and Ulcers. It has been tried successfully by Physicians, and found superior to any remedy of the kind now in use. It forms, when applied, a Cuticle, soft, elastic, and impervious to water, assimilating most perfectly the natural Cuticle. It may be advantageously used in chapped lips, excoriations about the neck and ears of children, and for abrasions of almost every kind, and as a dressing in surgical operations.

The proprietors feel great confidence in presenting the above article for use, believing it will prove fully adequate to the ends proposed, and invaluable as a medicinal remedy. For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DuPRE.

ALSO—Veterinary Gutta-Percha Collodion for Saddle and Harness Galls, Wounds and Sores on horses. For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DuPRE,
May 20—219 tf Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST:

Harper's, an uncommonly interesting number;
Graham's, a beautiful number;
Godey's, full of fashion for the Ladies;
Peterson's a very interesting number;
Gleason's Pictorial, and Flag of our Union, for August 5th received and for by J T MUNDS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	26	NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	3 15
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 15
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	1 60
Tallow	17	@	18	Tar	0 00	@	2 85
Adamantine	25	@	30	Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Sperm	35	@	50	Rosin, No. 1, 0	00	@	0 00
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2, 0	00	@	0 00
Java	15	@	16	do. No. 3, 1	00	@	1 10
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	44½	@	45
Rio	10½	@	12½	Varnish, ℔ gal, 20		@	30
St. Domingo	11	@	12	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	8½	Sperm	1 25	@	1 95
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
℔ bush	1 10	@	1 16	do. boiled	00	@	1 10
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17	POTATOES,			
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22	Sweet, ℔ bush.	0 00	@	0 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do.	0 00	@	2 00
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50	do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50	Hams	12	@	13
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00	00	Middlings	10	@	10½
do. No. 2	@	0	00	Shoulders	9½	@	10
do. No. 3	@	6	50	Hog round	10½	@	11
do. No. 4	@	6	00	Western Bacon,			
Shad, Ocean,	00 @	00	00	Middlings	8	@	9
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	7	@	8
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00	N. C. Lard	11	@	12
do. do. cut,			0 00	West'n do	10	@	00
Dry Cod,				Butter	17	@	25
℔ cwt.	3 75	@	0 00	Cheese	00	@	00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				Pork, Mess, ℔			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00	bbl.	15 50	@	16 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	9 00	Beef, Mess	00 00	@	17 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
Corn	00	@	0 00	POULTRY.			
Oats	00	@	70	Chickens, live	15	@	40
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25	do. dead	00	@	00
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 15	Turkeys, live	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00	do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4¼	@	4½	SALT,			
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				Alum ℔ bush.	70	@	75
Eastern. ret	1 40	@	1 55	Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	1 65	@	1 75
Northern ret	1 20	@	1 35	do. fine	00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.				SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
American, ref.	5½	@	00	New Orleans	5	@	7
do. sheer	0	@	00	Muscovado	5½	@	7
do. hoop	0	@	7	Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Swede	5½	@	00	Clarified and Granulated.	6	@	9
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.	5½	@	7½
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Whiskey	34	@	35	Contract	5 00	@	6 00
N. E. Rum	40	@	42	Common	3 00	@	3 12½
Gin	40	@	45	STAVES, ℔ M.			
Brandy	42	@	45	W. O. Bbl.	00 00	@	00 00
do Apple	65	@	1 00	R. O Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				Ash Head'g	0 00	@	12 00
Floor. B'ds	10 00	@	11 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Wide do.	0 00	@	7 00	Shipping	14 00	@	15 50
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00	Mill prime	11 00	@	13 75
MOLASSES, per gallon.				do inferior to ordinary	6 50	@	10 50
Cuba	20	@	22	TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	11
NAILS, ℔ lb.							
Cut	5½	@	0				
Wrought	10	@	12½				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 31, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. HARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The County Election.

A political Editor, no matter how unexceptionable his own course may be, will always find enough of an irritating character in those collisions with party opponents which are incident to a closely contested election, to render him exceedingly averse to adding to them by unnecessarily engaging in any contests arising between his own political and personal friends. We would gladly have been spared the necessity of saying anything with reference to the canvass for for county members, but a feeling of duty to ourselves and our party forbids us to remain silent at this time, when known complications and secret movements alike menace the Democratic party and its organization in this county. The known complications, arising from some opposition to some of the nominees, and the position of Mr. Powers as a candidate in opposition, our readers are already acquainted with. Let us call the attention of Democrats to another affair: We quote from the Norfolk (Va.) *Era* of Saturday last. The *Era* is the avowed and recognised organ of the secret Society of "Know-Nothings:"

"THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In Wilmington, N. C., the Know-Nothings number 300, among which are many of the leading men of the city. The Council was organized last Monday, and 200 were ready to unite at once. Pretty good for Wilmington."

Of the ends and aims of this secret political organization, we do not now propose to speak. That it is anti-Democratic, has been shown by its acts elsewhere. That it is secret, affords sufficient grounds for suspicion on the part of a party which has no concealments, but appeals openly and above-board to the good sense and patriotism of the people, as the Democratic party does, being always prepared to stand or fall on open and avowed principles and measures, and willing to submit all its acts to the judgment of an enlightened public.

Threatened then, by open division, and menaced by secret and unknown danger, the line of party duty is also the guarantee and the only guarantee of Democratic success. To support the regular ticket, not as Messrs. Fennell, Person and Williams, but as the nominees of an open and full Democratic Convenvention is the best and safest course for all Democrats to pursue.

Every Democrat in the County has just the same interest in the matter that we have. We have no earthly end but the good of the party in view, in advising all to lay asice personal prejudices, and go the whole ticket without splitting. There are too many odd manœuvres about to admit of apathy. Go to the polls, and vote for the nominees.

Daily Journal, 1st Aug.

☞ The papers bring but little of interest. The foreign news and the speculations founded thereupon are equally vague and unsatisfactory. The nominal war existing in Europe seems to have been properly defined by old Metternich as a state of "disorganized diplomacy," rather than of decided hostilities—so far, at least, as the allies are concerned. On the part of England and France, we have witnessed simply a series of demonstrations with a view to influence a diplomatic settlement, while Austria and Prussia have veered around in all sorts of unaccountable ways their cares being evidently divided between the desire to keep in with all parties, and a strong hankering after advantages for themselves. Russia evidently calculated upon the cordial support of Austria and Prussia, and she would, no doubt, have received it, had not these powers been prevented by their dread of the Western powers, who could operate against Austria with so much effect in Italy and Hungary, and against Prussia in her Rhenish provinces. The Emperor of Russia is said to have expressed himself to the Representatives of these powers in the following emphatic language, marking his dislike of their course:

"What is henceforth to be relied upon?" he is said to have remarked. "If the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia fail in their most honorable and dearest sentiments. Austria employs against me all the resources of her traditional skill; she misleads Prussia. I know: but what ingratitude! The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have therefore forgotten all they owe me. But for me and my armies both one and the other would have ceased to reign. I alone saved them; but do they think that all is over, and that they are in safety? If I only thought of vengeance, I should allow their enemies to have their way, and the thing would be soon over; they would pay dear for the injury they seek to do me. The Emperor of Austra announces to me a declaration of war; I will not commence it, but will wait for it: but let him be certain that if I feel inclined to remain in the Principalities, no one shall make me leave them. *War, real war, war on a grand scale has not yet commenced; it will soon commence, if I am driven to it;* an army of 500,000 men will be in march and then we shall see."

The war in Europe is not near its close, at least, it is reasonable to look for different, and more perplexing complication, and new phases, with, perhaps, real fighting.

Some difficulties have arisen with the Russian authorities on the North-west coast of this continent, having reference to the fisheries, and it is said that arbitrary and illegal seizures of American vessels have taken place; many accounts have been given of the affair, but the exact state of the case does not appear to be known. On the other hand it is said that despatches have been received by the Pacific, offering to sell to the United States the whole of the Russian possesions on this continent, comprising the whole Western coast, from Observatory Inlet, in lat. 55 on the Pacific, to the Arctic Ocean, and extending inland to longitude 63. This territory comprises the best whaling stations on the North Pacific and their possession would be of great advantage to that branch of our commerce. The proposal seems to be generally regarded with favor.

The affair of San Juan, or Greytown, the chief seat of the King of the Mosquitoes, seems to have brought out some remark. The chastisement was pretty severe, but the affair, that of insult to the country, in the person of its Ambassador, is one not often overlooked. That the offenders were a miserable, contemptible set hardly lessens the offence. There is no probability that anything further will come of the affair. The State of Nicaragua, which lays claim to the territory, will be thankful to any body who will castigate a set of hybrid squatters, who, under the protection of Great Britain, have set her authority at defiance, and the latter power will hardly choose to embroil herself with the United States about the affair.

☞ The Theatre and Academy lots were sold last week for $12,500. All was done, we believe, at private sale, and was, no doubt, the result of a compromise of conflicting claims. The eastern section, being that within the enclosure of the Odd-Fellows School, was sold to the Lodge for $3,000, and subsequently resold to Mr. Meginney for $6,000. The balance, being that, on which the Theatre stands, brought $9,500. It was bought by the town, for a Town Hall and Theatre. We presume the Thalian Association will have something to do with it.

Summer Travel.

From various causes, the amount of summer travel this year has borne hardly any proportion to that of last year, when all the hotels at the North were overcrowded, and civility was regarded by their proprietors as a totally superfluous commodity. The closeness of the money market, the absence of the yellow fever as an epidemic at the South, together with reports of cholera in the Northern cities, may have something to do with this; but we believe the intolerable humbug and imposition practiced last year upon travellers has had more effect than all other causes combined. *Such* prices as were charged at hotels—such lordly airs as were assumed by their keepers—such gingerbread and ill-managed affairs as were most of the be-puffed shows and amusements, as, for instance, the Crystal palace and the hippodrome—that for one season, at least, people hardly care for repeating the dose.

A great many people are patriotic this year and go to some of our own watering places; but the fit will wear off by next year and if money be obtainable there will be as strong a tide setting North as ever.—The ladies can see the fashions, learn the last new step and kick, and purchase such a "love of a shawl"—as for the men its no great difference what they do. After months of staid business life, they, no doubt like to run wild where no body knows them, and kick up a fuss generally without the remarks of Mr. and Mrs. Grundy.

Asiatic Cholera.

This scourge, which, after originating somewhere in that great nursery of human life, and also of human death and disease—the Asiatic continent—made its first appearance in Europe in 1831-'2 and '3, and, not long after, was carried to this side of the Atlantic, seems ever since, at intervals more or less short, to revive, and, in some measure, go the rounds. At present it appears to be raging with considerable violence in most of the larger cities of Europe and aboard the fleets and among the armies of the opposing powers. It also appears this year to be more than usually fatal in the more populous cities and otherwise unhealthy localities in the the United States, perhaps owing to the extraordinary heat, this having been, so far, the hottest season in a great many years.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Chicago, and at other points along the Lakes, and on the Mississippi river, the number of deaths has been very considerable; and at Richmond, Va., the mortality is unusually and alarmingly great. As a general rule, however, the Southern Atlantic States seem to have escaped its ravages, and, as the season advances, it is hoped that they will continue to be so exempt.

For the Journal.

TO THE DIRECTORY OF THE W. & M. R. R. Co.:

Gentlemen:—I take this method of asking a few questions in which the public generally, and the Stockholders in particular, are deeply interested.—How is it that the Company has laid up their Ferry Boat, which they had built for the purpose, and employed another Boat to carry their passengers aeross the River? How is it that a passenger on your Road has to pay 20 cents for crossing the River, when the ferriage at Market Dock is only six cents? How is it that if a passenger crosses at the Market Dock Ferry, he is still subjected and made to pay the 20 cents exacted of him by your Company?

I put the above questions to the Directory of the Road, hoping they will be able and willing to give the public a satistactory answer.

A STOCKHOLDER.

For the Journal

LITTLE RIVER, S. C., July 27th, 1854.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

GENTLEMEN:—As this is the age of improvement, I take the liberty to inform you that we have a tri weekly Mail, with two-horse hacks, from Fair Bluff, N. C., to Conwayboro', S. C, by which you will send your papers, instead of sending them by Smithville, N. C. The distance is 35 miles. The first hack to be called Gen. McQueen, in honor of our indefatigable member of Congress, who secured us the route. Also, there is to be a public meeting in Conwayboro', the first Monday in September next, to take into consideration the project of a Plank Road to Fair Bluff, which will be, to that section of country, a second "Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road."

I would also call your attention to the fact that we have a mail now from Whiteville, N. C., to Little River, S. C., by which please direct your package, via Whiteville, N. C., instead of Smithville, N. C. There will be new post offices established on the route which you shall have due notice of

Yours, very respectfully.

☞ Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated:

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 24th, 1854.

I reached here yesterday. I found not a great deal of company—some 125 persons—a large number of them invalids. There are some six or seven hundred at the White Sulphur. The cholera has driven the pleasure-seeking public into the Mountains this Summer, and it is supposed that all these Springs will be crowded.

We had a sad occurrence here this morning. A man by the name of Bland, of this State, who had been here for several weeks, in wretched health, cut his throat, while his brother was at breakfast. He was found in the act, by the servants who had charge of him, standing up before the glass sawing his throat as if he was butchering a hog. He left a wife and child, who were expected here this week. This occurrence has cast a gloom over all the company assembled here, and will drive some of them away.

Cholera.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The cholera still prevails to an alarming extent at Niagara among the lower classes. Twelve deaths are reported as having occured there yesterday by that disease.

The daughter of ex-President Fillmore has been attacked by cholera.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Ex-President Fillmore's only daughter died this afternoon of cholera. She was 22 years of age.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Baltimoreans and others, direct from Cape Island, state positively that there have been a number of deaths at the Cape by cholera, and that the disease still exists there.

It has been oppressively hot here to-day; at noon the mercury in thermometer stood at 90. The city, however, continues healthy.

Horrible Ravages of the Cholera at the Niagara Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, July 28.—I learn from the most reliable source that the ravages of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side, is far worse than represented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday and found that almost everybody capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and the dead body of her child, seven years old, lying by her side, in an advanced state of decomposition. In another house he found two men, one dead, and the other dying without succor. In another shanty he found three unburried bodies so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them, and set fire to the shanty, and consumed the bodies. I learn as a reliable fact that several bodies, only partially consumed, were to-day being rooted up and devoured by hogs.

Mr. Fillmore and his son leave here to-morrow for Cayuga county, both in very feeble health.

THE ENERGIES OF A YOUTHFUL PLANET.—Mr. E. Merrian, who does up the extraordinary in "all the ologies" for the New York press, in an effusion produced under the effect of the late heat, says:

"It will be found by future, long-continued observations upon the temperature of our atmosphere, that the great and sudden changes in temperature are *produced by the energies of our youthful planet.*"

Whereupon the Commercial remarks:

How thankful should we be that our lot has been cast during the youth of our planet. If its youthful energies are capable of producing such intense heat as we have experienced during the last three days, what a scorching time awaits those who are to dwell upon it when it puts forth the energies of maturity. Alas! for the poor New Yorkers in 3854.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT THE SCENE OF ACTION.

VIENNA, July 13.—It is certain that 18,000 men of the Anglo-French forces have joined Omer Pacha at Roustchouk, who, on the days of the 7th and 8th of July, inflicted great losses on the Russians at Giurgevo.

It is believed also that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Oltenitza.

SABASTOPOL THREATENED.—ODESSA, July 2.—The allied fleets, composed of 58 sail, are being concentrated in the direction of Sabastopol.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—40,000 troops are spoken of for the northern expedition. It is probable they will be emyloyed to occupy and to defend Sweden, if necessary, from any attack of Russia during the winter, and the co-operation of Sweden seems to be made sure of.—*Times Correspondent.*

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.—WIDDIN, July 6.—The Russians are reported to be in full march towards Krajova and Kalafat. On the 30th June Prince Gortschakoff, the generel, received orders from St. Petersburg to re-occupy the position which has been quitted by order of Prince Paskiewitsch.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Euphrates steam packet, which started from Constantinople on the 6th, left at Varna the English and French troops ready to march on Schumla. The Dobrudscha was not yet evacuated.

The Duke of Cambridge returned on the 2d to Constantinople, to confer with M. de Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio, and the next day, in company with the Sultan, passed a review of the Turkish brigade, and of the twenty pieces of cannon attached to that division.

The English Prince returned on the 4th to Varna. At the same date Omer Pacha was still at Silistria, distributing recompenses and having fortifications repaired.

The Armenian Catholic Patriarch has published a circular on the occasion of the victories obtained over the Russians.

The pirates, having fled to the little islands of the Archipelago, the sea had become free.

The commercial quarter of Salonica has been burnt down, and a quantity of wheat and tobacco destroyed.

GREECE.—ATHENS, July 7.—Piracy increases. A French steamer at Micon takes all arms out of Greek vessels.

An English steamer has burnt several Samiote vessels.

The surrender has been demanded of certain suspicious persons in the Island of Samos.

Domiciliary searches have taken place at Athens, at the houses of the king's physiciao and librarian, and at the house of the director of the National Bank.

M. Metaxas, secretary of General Delegani, has been dismissed.

The physician Fasseros has been convicted of piracy, but his life has been spared by intercession.

The civil and military functionaries are prohibited from having a royal audience unless the respective Ministers are present.

Gardikioti, Grivas, Spiro Milos, and Vlachopulos, are to be tried by court-martial for their participation in the insurrection.

THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.—VIENNA, Thursday Evening.—The Oest Correspondenz contains an article stating that almost all the German governments have promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian alliance.

The King of Wurtemburg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that a Monarch who was always the first to defend the rights of Germany against the West, will not be found wanting when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balance of power in the East.

THE BALTIC.—DANTZIC, Thursday, July 13.—The Nicolai I. has arrived. She left the fleet in the Baro Sound on the 10th inst., (46 English and 16 French vessels)

There were a few cases of cholera in the fleet.

No news.

CLOSE BLOCKADE OF FINLAND.—STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The Swedish mail packet has been stopped, and sent back to her Majesty's cruisers.

Communication with Finland, via Aland, is no longer allowed. Aland is declared in a state of blockade.

SPAIN—INSURGENTS DEFEATED.—MADRID, July 12.—The insurgents have been beaten in Valencia.—Their commander was killed. The royal troops made 54 prisoners.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The proclamation of the Emperor to the troops at Boulogne has been posted up to day in the streets of Paris, and it appears to be generally approved of.

There is a rumor current that the French expeditionary column in Algeria, against the Kabyles, has experienced a severe check. It is said that owing to some mismanagement the troops were exposed to a galling fire, in which a great number of men were killed, and a general and two colonels were wounded. Fortunately, it is added, Gen MacMahon came up with a reinforcement and prevented a more serious disaster. If this rumor be well founded, it will be necessary to send more troops to Algeria.

The Pays of this day has an article on the eastern question, in which it expresses great confidence in the German Powers. The Pays says there is no reasonable ground for supposing that they will not make common cause with the Western Powers. This opinion, however, has not produced much effect on the public mind, and the allusion to the victory of Austerlitz, in the proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon, has created a belief that he is not very well pleased with Austria. It is thought that if the conduct of the Austrian Cabinet had been such as to give him satisfaction, he would not have chosen such a moment to mortify it by an allusion to the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians.

Among other rumours current to-day, is one that a new levy of troops is about to be made.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—In accordance to a previous notice, the Stockholders of the North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road, met at New-Berne on Thursday the 20th inst. They organized by calling Alonzo T. Jerkins, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing William G. Bryan, Esq., Secretary.

The By-Laws for the government of the Company were read and adopted. They then proceeded to elect a board of Directors, when following gentlemen were elected, viz:

George Green,	John D. Whitford.
Fred. P. Latham,	Wm. P. Moore.
Edw'd R. Stanly,	A. T. Jerkins,
George S. Stevenson,	Rich'd. N. Taylor.

By whom was elected John D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Company for one year.

We learn that by a resolution passed, the Company will cause to be published in pamphlet form 500 copies of their By-Laws and the Proceedings of the Meeting, for general circulation throughout the State.

New-Berne News.

Heavy Failure, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—John Tucker, president of the Reading railroad, is reported to have failed. His liabilities are put down at a million and a half to two millions of dollars.

Mr. Tucker, besides his connexion with the Reading railroad, was also largely interested in the Mountain Iron Works of Pennsylvania, whose notes were also dishonored yesterday.

The Absecomb railroad stock is also regarded in a precarious condition.

These developements caused much excitement, and the Reading railroad stock in consequence largely declined to-day, every one looking upon it with suspicion.

The foreign news has depressed flour. No change in wheat. All stocks which were dull previous to the developments of to-day have sensibly declined.

The alarm in regard to the prevalence of cholera at Cape May is fast subsiding.

During a terrible thunder-storm near York, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday night, John Genick's farm was struck by lightning, and the barn and all the contents of grain burnt. Other barns were also struck.

The Savannah Republican of Tuesday says:

"We accidentally omitted to record the arrival here, Sunday morning, from Fayetteville, N. C., via Wilmington and Charleston, of a small steamer called the Reliance. She is 82 feet long, 16 feet width of beam, and draws only 17½ inches, and is intended to run on the Altamaha river, her draught being so light that she will be able to go up and down at almost any stage of the water. She is owned by Messrs. N. K. McDuffie & Co., who live on the Altamaha and are extensively engaged in the Rosin and Turpentine business."

Further Particulars of the Bombardment of San Juan.

We give below some additional particulars of the bombardment and burning of San Juan or Greytown, by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, which was despatched thither to demand satisfaction for an insult to Mr. Borland, American Minister to Central America, and to secure the American Transit Company from the annoyances they suffered from the Greytown authorities. The town is within the jurisdiction of no particular state. It is a kind of independent colony, settled by English and Americans, and holding what territory they claim from a grant by the Mosquito King. The authorities of the town have been a long while in dispute with the Transit Company over the Nicaragua route, growing out of business arrangements, and both parties have probably been giving provocation to each other.—The cause of the insult to Mr. Borland was his interference a short time ago, to resist the attempt of the authorities to arrest the Captain of one the Nicaragua Company's steamers, who shot a native in the river, it is said in self-defence.

The authorities insisted upon the delivery of the Captain into their hands to be tried for murder. Mr. Borland denied their authority, and when he went ashore they mobbed and otherwise insulted him.

The following letter, which we find in the New York Herald, contains the particulars of the distruction of the town.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
San Juan, De Nicaragua, July 15, 1854.

The U. S. ship Cyane arrived here on the 11th inst., after a long, though pleasant passage, from New York. On our arrival here, Capt. Hollins, according to his instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, commenced to settle the difficulties existing between the two governments, viz: to enforce the payment of the claim made by the Steamship Company, and demand redress for wrongs and injuries done our late Minister, Mr. Borland.

The authorities here treated every attempt at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with insult and disdain. So on the morning of the 12th, we sent a party on shore to capture their arms and ammunition, and issued a proclamation giving them twenty-four hours to come to terms, or we would blow the town down. In the meantime the commander of an English war schooner entered a protest against our proceedings; and Capt Hollins informed him that he was sorry he must disregard said protest, but he intended to carry out his instructions, and obey orders at all hazards, and that if the demands were not paid in twenty-four hours he would commence operations.

On the morning of the 13th, the inhabitants of the town left, and took to the woods, leaving all their property behind them. At nine o'clock, the twenty-four hours having expired, we hauled abreast of the town, and opened a fire on it from our starboard battery, and continued firing several hours, every shot taking effect; we shot away their flag staff, and down came the ensign; but the houses being frame we could not do much injury, therefore we ceased firing, and sent a party on shore to burn the town, and in a few hours the whole place was in ruins. San Juan is now one heap of smoking ashes. The authorities have been taught that our government will not allow her ministers to be imprisoned with impunity, and also that the commander of the Cyane is the wrong man to trifle with.

I neglected to say that the English vessel, seeing we were in earnest, left in tow of a mail steamer which had just arrived. She goes to Port Royal to report the facts to the squadron.

Another letter says the demand of Capt. Hollins was for $20,000 indemnity, and that Lieut. Pickering commanded the party who landed and burnt the town. The letter adds:

Two British men of war were in the harbor at the time—the steamer Dee and the schooner Barmuda. One or two buildings were saved. San Juan had earned the reputation of being one of the worst towns in this section of the world. Her reputation was just. She richly deserved it, and she merited her fate. She has at last received her full deserts. No respectable man can regret her annihilation. Her rules were entirely anti-American in feeling and principle. Capt. Hollins conducted the affair throughout in a most creditable manner. He is remarkable for his judgment and good sense. The navy and the government may be proud of such an officer.

I learn that the Cyane sails for Boston on Monday. She takes Mr. Fabius, commercial agent, home. She also takes the remains of Purser Ashman. He died here two years since, while the ship Decatur was lying here. Everything quiet. I regret to say that the health of the Cyane is quite bad. Many of the crew are down—officers quite well.

Increase of Russia.

It appears from a table published in the Journal of Universal Statistics that during the last two centuries, Russia has doubled her territory, and during the last 100 years has tripled her population; her conquests during 60 years, are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period; her conquests from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; she has taken from the Tartars an extent equal to that of Turkey in Europe, with Greece, Italy, and Spain; her conquests from Turkey in Europe are more in extent than the kingdom of Prussia without the Rhenish provinces; she has taken from Turkey in Asia an extent of territory equal to all the small states of Germany; from Persia equal to the whole of England (U. Kingdom:) from Poland equal to the whole Austrian Empire. A division of the population, according to the Journal's statement, gives—

2,000,000 for the tribes of the Caucasus.
4,000,000 for the Cossacks, the Georgians, and the Khirgniz.
5,000,000 for the Turks, the Mongo's, and the Tartars.
6,000,000 for the Ouralians, the Finlanders, and the Swedes.
20,000,000 for the Muscovites (of the Greek Church.)
23,000,000 for the Poles (Roman and Greek Church United.)

60,000,000

The population of ancient Poland counts for two-fifths of the total population over an eighth part of the territory, and the Moscovite population for one-third of the total number over the tenth of the territory: in other works, even at the present time the Polish element is in a great majority as compared to all the others.

DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.—We already begin to hear of conflicts in regard to claims in the Kansas Territory. A letter from Whitehead, of the 1st inst., says that a day or two previous, "two persons disputed about a claim, when they rushed upon each other with axes; one cleaving the skull of the other, and the other severing his neck nearly from his body.—Both fell dead. The next day Capt. Walker, of Andrew county, who had a party over on the Nodoway, making claims, was interrupted by another party, who pretended to have made and marked the same claims, when a general fight ensued. Pistols, guns, and knives were used, and ten men were slain, Capt. Walker among the number." The writer also says:

"Mr. Frank Allen, of St. Joseph, (Mo.) an interesting gentleman, who recently married a lovely wife, was shot at Ash Hollow, midway between Lamarie and Kearney, under the most distressing circumstances. His party were going quietly along when they heard of some depredations committed by the Indians, which so alarmed a certain member of the party as to greatly amuse Allen. That night, when they encamped, Allen dressed himself like an Indian and went near the tent of his frightened friend, when his friend instantly siezed his rifle and shot Allen through the brain.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The San Francisco Evening Journal gives the following important rumor:

A private communication from a resident of the Sandwich Islands conveys the assurance, that the rough draft of a *project* for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the American Union, has been sanctioned by King Kamehameha and his advisers, and will go forward to Washington by the next mail steamer. Our informant did not consider himself at liberty to disclose any particulars relating to the matter, but entertains no question of the substantial correctness of the main fact communicated. The inception of this project is due to the opening of Japan ports to American commerce, and the changed relation of Russia, France and England in the Pacific. In view of the former event, the Sandwich Islands are a most desirable and valuable territory, for either of the ruling powers in the Pacific, and their acquisition by the American Union is invested with a degree of importance not previously recognized.

A tri-weekly mail, to be transported in hacks, has been established between Fair Bluff, N. C., and Conwayborough, S. C.

Cape Fear Bill.

Most of the Washington correspondents for the distant whig papers were exceedingly well convinced that President Pierce would veto the bill passed by Congress appropriating $140,000, "to be expended under the superintendency of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean." His approval of that bill has, therefore, excited great surprise in such quarters. We referred briefly to the reason which led the President to adopt this course in our last number, and now propose a full statement of the facts. We reprint the short message in which the President avows his reasons for giving the bill his signature:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have this day given my signature to the act "making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina."

The occasion seems to render it proper for me to deviate from the ordinary course of announcing the approval of bills by an oral statement only, and, for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension which might otherwise arise from the phraseology of this act, to communicate, in writing, that my approval is given to it on the ground that the obstructions, which the proposed appropriation is intended to remove, are the result of acts of the general government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, July 22d, 1854.

The facts are conclusive. The history of the legislation that took place upon it is alone sufficient to show how clearly the bill was entitled to the President's approval. While the general subject of rivers and harbors was before the proper committee of the Senate, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, rose in his place and stated the facts in regard to the Cape Fear appropriation; and so convincing was his statement, that the Senate consented, without a single objection, to take up the subject, and to incorporate it into a separate bill, which they immediately and unanimously passed. It is alleged that the President should not take facts which transpired during the debate on the bill into consideration; but this rule may be carried to an unjust and sometimes cruel extreme. The President is bound to know all the facts. He knew, for instance, that the obstructions at Cape Fear river had been placed there "by the acts of the general government." Not only was this made clear to his mind by the representations of the people of North Carolina, manifested at overwhelming popular meetings, but by the united delegation of Congress from the State. Mr. Bache, the able and experienced head of that invaluable work, the coast survey, concurred with the delegation, and with the people of North Carolina, that the "obstructions were the results of acts of the government." The pilots of Wilmington all present the same state of facts. The President could not resist a coincidence of testimony so strong and so clear; and it was upon these representations, that the House, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed the bill; and that the Senate—first, when the bill originally passed that body, and secondly, when it came back from the House amended—*twice unanimously agreed to it.* A measure thus sustained might have been vetoed upon the single ground that the bill did not, upon its face, state the full merits of the case; but then the President would have been open to just censure for disregarding information familiar to every member that voted upon it, that not thirty men were found willing to record their votes against it. Men of both parties supported it in both houses.—*Washington Union.*

YOUNG POETS.—The editor of the Home Journal draws the following graphic picture of editorial suffering, from a cause but little understood by the public. He says:

"It is mainly by poems in *manuscript* that we are afflicted. The number we receive requesting perusal, or recommendation to publishers, or short prefaces of our own to introduce them to the public, or publication in the Home Journal with the money for the same, are beyond belief. It would take one man's time simply to answer an editor's letters from young poets and poetesses. Not that we should dislike good new poetry, however. On the contrary, we say, whenever the subject comes up, that we *long for some new poetry with common sense in it.* We thirst for beautiful words that prove something, aim at something, are *secondary* to something. Our notion as to the raging defect of the day, *splendid verbiage without thought,* is well expressed in the London Leader's review of the new poet, Mr. Brigg."

The following extract from the article in the London *Leader*, expresses the feelings of most editors upon the subject to which it relates:

"For our own part, says the *Leader*, we never see a new volume with pleasant feelings. If we read it we are wearied; if we review it we make an enemy; if we leave it unread we are subject to misconstructions. Poets are willing to believe that the demands on our time are exorbitant, but not willing to believe we have no leisure for a calm and careful study of their volumes.

Pursuing Cupid under Difficulties!

The Stanton Vindicator gives the following graphic picture of connubial conquest by Cupid:—

"A pair of determined lovers, of Augusta County, left home a few days ago to have their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," united in the "holy bonds." Poor in everything but love, and their papas and mamas opposing their union, they started for a free State, and walked arm in arm from Stanton to Winchester, a distance of ninety-six miles. Here they took the railroad car fo Harper's Ferry, a distance of twenty two miles to the end of their "lovely" journey. When they landed at their destination the doating groom, after shoving his arms up to his elbows in his breeches pockets found he hadn't the dimes to "pay the piper." In this dilemma, like a cool spring in a parching desert, there appeared some generous philanthropic men to rescue the loving twain from that brink of woe on which they verging.—A "pony-purse" was got up, sufficient to "do the deed and strike a bow of promise athwart the souls where then rested a cloud of despair. The knot was tied, the parson paid, and the happy pair, with joy and gladness radiating their countenances, commenced afoot their return journey. Truly, this was marriage for love."

To all which we respond with a hearty "Amen!" and wish a long life and much happiness to the persevering couple.

LIFE AT A WATERING PLACE.—The Syracuse Republican lets a correspondent perpetrate the following ill natured growl at the belles and beauxs who are "enjoying life" at Saratoga:

"The hotels range about as usual; as some of them the waiters still remain at unmitigated nuisance and feel themselves insulted if looked at (inquiringly) for less than a quarter. The 'United States' is fashionable—'Congress Hall' quiet and 'Union Hall' gay, social and comfortable. Many distinguished guests are staying at this house, and the exertion of its experienced proprietors gives universal satisfaction. The tables are excellently supplied. The town boasts at present of a surplus of ladies, but I have not seen a dozen who can lay claim to beauty, and such a thing as a *belle*—a beauty, bright-eyed, with brighter wit—whose very presence is facination—why there is no such woman at Saratoga. The young bloods think this is 'dem'd dwoll,' and blush away their sweetness in native diffidence, sighing for Madeira. Natches and New Orleans bear off the palm of beauty; New York is waiting for re-enforcements from the rural districts—while Philadelphia is distanced in everything but age and ugliness. The town is not more than half full, and half of those go about *feeling* for the cholera. There are no amusements but dancing, and the hop at the United States on Thursday night broke up after two sets. The aristocratic to dance!"

[From the Charleston Courier.]

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—The present state of the Napoleon family, and the recent visit of the American members to France, will give interest to the following from the Courier of January 11th, 1805:

"Married, in Baltimore, on Saturday, 27th ult., Jerom Bonaparte to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patterson, merchant, of that city."

In the Courier of May 18th, following, we find a paragraph giving notice of "Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and lady," having reached New York the 7th, in their coach and six, with surgeon and secretary in a curricle, and four outriders, footmen, &c., and taken up their residence in Greenwitch street, with Mr. Manitault, late French Prefect of St. Domingo. The "late Prefect" of St. Domingo of itself speaks of change—and so with the names Bonaparte and St. Domingo, both leading to the past, and once more symbolizing a reproduction of an epoch once believed past return.

THE ENGLISH ARMY UNIFORM.—The uniform of the British army is to be changed. The Guards will retain their present costume, but the soldiers of the line are to wear double brested frock coats of scarlet cloth, without epauletts, and with pockets; dark blue pants, and felt hemlets. An attempt is making to improve the materials of which their clothes are made.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 26th inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. DAVID JONES, of Columbus county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MASSEY.

In this town, on the 31st ult., by Rev. M. B. Grier, Levi A. HART, to Mrs. SARAH M. KELLY, daughter of Capt. T. F. Peck, all of this town.

DIED,

At the residence of his Brother A. Morgan, in this town, on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, THOS. Y. MORGAN, late of New York.

At the residence of her father, in Onslow county, on the 20th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD, wife of Dr. Edward W. Ward, and daughter of John F. Spicer, Esq., aged about 21 years.

At her residence, in Falls county, Texas, of typhoid fever, on the 9th of May, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs AGATHA D WRIGHT, relict of the late Dr. John B. Wright, of Duplin county, N. C. Mrs. Wright was a native of Wilmington, where she lived until her marriage, from which time she lived in Duplin county, except, perhaps, two years which she spent at Floral College, a short time before she with her sons, removed to Texas. The subject of this notice was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind neighbor, and a warm-hearted friend. She was for more than twenty years a member of the Presbyterian Church at Union. The writer of this article has learned from one who was with her in her last illness, that she gave good evidence of her preparation for death. Though her sufferings were severe, and she was not capable of conversing with her friends, she was perfectly calm, and said she was willing to die. Her bereaved family "sorrow not as those who have no hope." Believing she has left a world in which she had many trials, and entered into the "rest that remains for the people of God." Many relatives and friends in North Carolina will sympathize with them in this affliction, among whom is the writer of this imperfect sketch.

J. W

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 27—Steamer Eliza, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to J E Metts; with 3 lighters in tow.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliott.

Schr Agnes H Ward, Watts, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with 400 sacks salt to DeRossett & Brown.

28.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

July 28.—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt.

29.—Schr Ellen Randall, Barr, from Little River, to Henry Nutt; with 375 bbls rosin.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

July 30—schr Montrose, Winslow, from Savannah, in ballast, to T C Worth.

steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

31—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

July 31—steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Dutch Galliot Harmonie, Zigelken, from Newpor, (Wales) to DeRosset & Brown; with iron to J. & D. McRae & Co.

CLEARED.

July 28—Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by John Banks; with two lighters in tow.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, for Fayetteville, by J E Metts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Bath, Me, by J H Chadbourn & Co; with 100 bbls tar, 130,000 ft timber.

July 28—steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W H McRary & Co; with one lighter in tow.

29—schr Sam. Bolton, Podger, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores.

schr Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with 3 rolls leather, 3 boxes mdze., 6 bbls. copper ore, 510 do spirits turpentine, 2,503 do rosin.

Brig Albert Adams, Willis, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen

July 30.—Brig Frank, Richardson, for Martinique, by T C Worth; with lumber, staves, &c.

31.—Schr Rhoda & Buelah, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

July 31—schr H P Russell, Diggs, for Baltimore, by Russel & Bro.; with 39 bbls rosin, 50 do spirits turpentine, 45,538 feet lumber.

schr Buena Vista, Rockwell, for Port au Platt, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.